

FASHIONS AND STYLES—Continued.

ordered, as both from Paris and England word comes that that color is to be extremely fashionable.

White glace, with colored stitchings, are still demanded, and are to be worn right through the winter, it is said.

There is a new golf glove that may be sold. It has been found that the buttons on the inside of the hand are in the way in playing golf, and these gloves button on the back and are said to fully meet the requirements of the fair players. Three and four clasps and buttons will be the regulation number asked for.

Ladies' Lingerie.

There is very little change in ladies' underwear from last season. Necessity does not demand an alteration of fashion when the present suits and does not meet the eye. A character for up-to-date dressing is not hurt by wearing last year's night robe. The full sleeve has met with such favor and looks so well that it is still seen in all the newest gowns. Yokes are made with two points in the back, and with the fullness gathered or pleated into the centre. The French bosom effect is new and looks well, is soft and full. The trimmings are various, fine beadings, about one inch apart, the space being rimmed with tucks or embroidery. Narrow revers line the front, or handkerchief points trim the shoulders. Hemstitched lawn frills are used on underclothing.

Double ruffles are worn on skirts, which run in width about $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards. Flounces are trimmed with many rows of insertion, and with spaces of lawn the same width, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch. Now that it is decided that the long corset (12 inch) is to be worn, there will be no change in the pattern of the corset cover this season. Very few bustles are seen. Dresses from Paris and England are made perfectly flat. For some women, who require an additional fullness at the back, small bustles can be procured that can be attached to the corset by light straps.

The umbrella drawers are still to be the favorites, with the 27 inch frill.

In underwear, as has been remarked, there is no radical change, and tucks, frills, lace, insertion, can be used at discretion, and as the particular fancy suggests.

Children's Frocks.

Frocks for children and growing girls are much the same as usual—plain, full skirts and waists, or slightly gored skirts, but always full enough.

Trimnings of ribbon, galloon, insertion or embroidery can be put on best dresses, and flounces on those of overgrown girls, as they take away from their gawky appearance. No large ornaments should be put on girls' frocks, such as steel buckles, etc., but simple knots and bows, of corresponding or contrasting color. These are quite sufficient.

Ladies' Dress Fashions.

One of the fashions in skirts prevailing in Paris, it is to be hoped, will not obtain here in Canada, but whether it is totally unsuitable or not it is possible that it may be taken up. The skirt falls straight to the ground and is as long in front as at the back, necessitating its being held up in walking. It is not elegant, nor is it tidy or clean. There is nothing to recommend it save its novelty. It can be safely used as a street sweeper, and ladies who have any regard for cleanliness or self-respect should avoid this style for street wear.

Slimness is to be the order of the day, and dressmakers will tax all their ingenuity to simulate it where it does not exist. The front must be cut as narrow as possible; all trimming should run in vertical lines, following the seam in front. No flounces can be allowed, as these give width to the figure. Waist belts must be

avoided and the bodices cut in sharp points both in front and back, with trimming coming to points as well. Consideration should be given to proper colors for stout persons, as some seem to expand and while others have a shrinking effect.

Black and olive green, or plum and peacock blue are the best shades for overly large people. All shades of pale grey and red are the reverse. Mauve and light green also can be worn.

Buttons.

Buttons of all sizes are to be worn, both for use and ornament. There can be sporadic outbreaks of buttons on bodices, sleeves and jackets, and they can be of two or three graduated sizes.

Trimming of Gowns.

All gowns will be much trimmed with varieties of material, such as braids, galloons, velvet ribbons, passementerie, etc., the last can be put on as a heading to several folds of either silk or the material of the gown. The ruffled ribbon will be used largely, patterns can be followed with it, or it may be laid on in series of rows alternating with clusters of tucks, fine ruched chiffon, or mousline de soir. The gathered ribbon, in either silk or satin will trim cloth as well as thin materials; it will also be used for capes, etc. Gowns of heavy material can be brightened with lace over silk of contrasting shades on the bodices and vests of pale chiffon, en pouffi. Collars will be high with vandyke backs or slashed tabs, but there will not be so much trimming at the back, they will be plain in this respect.

Capes.

As the cool weather draws in capes will be worn longer. Some are made in points both front and back, set into a yoke, trimmed with rows of stitching, these capes are lined with bright silk, with the exception of the high collar, which is the same on both sides. The Scotch capes, which have been worn so long will be again in fashion. The plaid on outside will be larger and bright, and need not contrast with a plain color on the other side, but with a check of either black, grey or brown and white. All plaids as well as other patterns are in brighter shades than last year. The Capuchins of the Scotch cape are made in funnel shape with the upper edge turned over outward. Sometimes a shoulder cape is worn instead of the Capuchin.

Jackets.

Tan will be the favorite color for fall jackets, and some smart effects can be made by facing with white silk or cloth on the revers and collars. The sleeves are small and close, with a slight fullness at the shoulder laid in pleats. Collars can be flat or in storm style.

The crinoline still is spoken of as a possible evil, but it is not necessary to be alarmed—the cry of wolf has sounded too long on this subject. It is thirty years now since the hoopskirt was in "full swing." Since then much has been done to make women's dress more artistic, and it is not likely or probable that anything like the old atrocity would be tolerated.

If skirts are to be worn full, something more graceful will be brought forward. The few attempts at resuscitating the crinoline have proved signal failures, and will continue to be so. Feather-bone is used by some houses to set out the skirts, but it is not very successful and will not be generally used. The former flounce still continues to prove first favorite—an improvement in it was lately seen on an imported gown. The flounce, instead of being slightly frilled into the tablier, had fine tucks run down from the top, about half an inch apart, to a length of six or eight inches all round. This made it quite plain when it was set in, and gave it additional fullness at the bottom. The tucks were not pressed, and the gown had a particularly smart effect.

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